

Question 4

Which function is not one-to-one?

- A. $\{(0,1), (2,1), (2,-1), (3,0)\}$
- B. $\{(0,1), (1,0), (2,0), (3,2)\}$
- C. $\{(0,0), (1,1), (2,-2), (3,1)\}$
- D. $\{(0,1), (0,0), (2,1), (1,2)\}$

أوّل المطالع لسيارة
الله يعطيكم العافية

Question 5

The inverse function of $\{(2,6), (-1,4), (7,-5)\}$ is

- A. $\{(-2,6), (3,4), (-7,-5)\}$
- B. $\{(2,-6), (-1,-4), (7,5)\}$
- C. $\{(-6,-2), (-4,3), (5,-7)\}$
- D. $\{(6,2), (4,-3), (-5,7)\}$

اصغر مقدار المطالع
(الله يعطيكم العافية)
مشكل ربمن بستاد اول
شماره ٤٢٥

$f(x) = (x, f(x))$
المطالع
الصورة
المطالع

Question 6

Let f be the one-to-one function defined by the following set of ordered pairs. Find $f^{-1}(4)$
 $\{(-1,2), (4,5), (7,6), (10,19)\}$

- A. $\frac{1}{4}$
- B. $\frac{1}{3}$
- C. 3
- D. 7

يُنـا يـاـسـتـ الدـالـلـةـ اـمـاـرـيـهـ
Which of the following is the inverse to the function $f(x) = -8 - 5x$

- A. $f^{-1}(x) = -\frac{1}{5}x - \frac{1}{5}$
- B. $f^{-1}(x) = -\frac{1}{5x} - \frac{1}{5}$
- C. $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{1}{5}$
- D. $f^{-1}(x) = 5x + 8$

الصـورـهـ اـمـاـرـيـهـ + مـاـلـيـهـ

مدخله → نـاـنـاـهـ تـرـجـيـهـ (f(x))

$$\text{الـمـاـلـيـهـ} \rightarrow f(x)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{المـغـيـرـاتـ} \\ \text{المـغـيـرـاتـ} \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{المـغـيـرـاتـ} \\ \text{المـغـيـرـاتـ} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} f(x) = -5x - 8 \\ x = -5y - 8 \\ \downarrow \\ y = -x - \frac{8}{5} \end{array}$$

Question 7

Which of the following is the inverse to the function $f(x) = -8 - 5x$

- A. $f^{-1}(x) = -\frac{1}{5}x - \frac{1}{5}$
- B. $f^{-1}(x) = -\frac{1}{5x} - \frac{1}{5}$
- C. $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{1}{5}$
- D. $f^{-1}(x) = 5x + 8$

Question 8

Which function is not one-to-one?

- A. $\{(0,1), (2,1), (2,-1), (3,0)\}$
- B. $\{(0,1), (1,0), (2,0), (3,2)\}$
- C. $\{(0,0), (1,1), (2,-2), (3,1)\}$
- D. $\{(0,1), (0,0), (2,1), (1,2)\}$

أولاً بنشر

五

Find the inverse of $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x}$

- D.
- $3x+2$

محل

Which of the following is the inverse of the function $f(x) = 5x + 1$?

$$A_1 = \int_{-1}^1 x - 5x^2 dx$$

أولى: شخص يأخذ عدد من الدساتير - مختار
ثانية: لا يختار مطرد أو داعم لـ الزلازل كما فيه
D. ١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩٠

13

三
九

لَا يَرْجِعُهُمْ لَمَّا قَدْ جَعَلْنَا لَهُمْ
لَهُمْ بِالْأَعْيُنِ أَكْبَرُ

الرسالة العدد ٢٠١

$$(A) f'(16) = -5(16) - 1 = -80 - 1 = -81 \quad \text{and}$$

مدد صدقي سعادتی
مکاری الرضا ۱۳۰۱
 $f(x) = 9x - 9$

$$x^2 + x - \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

卷之三

דרכו

Decide whether or not the functions are inverses to each other.

2

13

٤

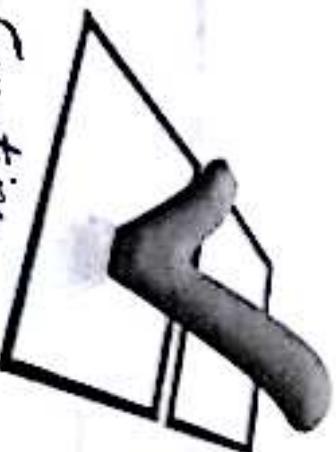


Question 1

The graph of $|x|=3^x$

- A. Intersects the x -axis
- B. Intersects the y -axis
- C. Intersects both axes
- D. Intersects neither axis

Assessment



5.2 Exponential function

الدالة الأEXPONENTIAL

$$x\text{-intercept} \rightarrow y=0 \rightarrow 0=3^x \rightarrow \text{غير ممكنا}$$

$$y\text{-intercept} \rightarrow x=0 \rightarrow y=3^0 = 1$$

المدى ينبع من y
يقطع محور y
يقطع محور x

Question 2

Find the domain of $f(x)=5^x$

- A. All positive real numbers
- B. All real numbers
- C. All reals greater than one
- D. All reals less than zero

مدى

أو دورة المدار

مدى أى دالة اسية هو

$(-\infty, \infty)$ or \mathbb{R}

or all real numbers

مدى الدوال الاقعية

Question 3

Find the range of $y=2^{-x}-3$

$$a = 2 > 0 \quad b = -3$$

$$\text{Range} = (b, \infty) = (-3, \infty)$$

- A. $[1, \infty)$
- B. $(1, \infty)$
- C. $(-3, \infty)$
- D. $[1, \infty)$

مدى الدوال
أو دورة المدار

مدى دالة اسية هو

$(-\infty, \infty)$ or \mathbb{R}

or all real numbers

مدى الدوال الاقعية

Question 4

Given the following exponential function $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$, how would $f(x+2)$ transform the graph?

A. Moves 2 left

B. Moves 2 down

C. Stretch 2 times closer to y-axis

D. Stretch 2 times away from x-axis

$$f(x+2) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x+2}$$

$$c = 2$$

مرتبة

- move left $\rightarrow +c$
 move right $\rightarrow -c$
 move up $\rightarrow +b$
 move down $\rightarrow -b$

Question 6

Solve the equation $2^{1-2x} = 32$

$$2^{1+2x} = (2)^5$$

$$2^{1+2x} = 2^5$$

$$1+2x = 5$$

A. {2}

B. {4}

C. {16}

D. {12}

$$2x = 4$$

$$x = 2$$

Question 5

Is the function $y = 4.5^x$ the same as the function $y = 20^x$?

A. Yes

$$d = a \cdot s > 1$$

الإجابة a زرقاء
 المترافق مع $y = 20^x$
 المترافق مع $y = 4.5^x$ \rightarrow المترافق مع $y = 20^x$
 Increasing

Question 7

Solve the equation $2^{1-2x} = 32$

$$y = f(x) = a^x + b$$

(move in x-axis) $\pm c$ \rightarrow x مترافق مع $y = 20^x$
 (move in y-axis) $\pm b$ \rightarrow y مترافق مع $y = 4.5^x$

محدوك ينتقد

5

(b)

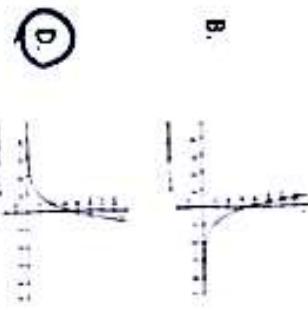
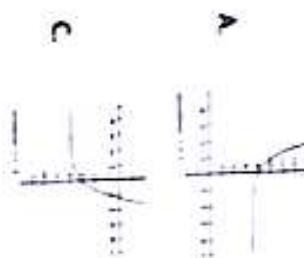
محلہ بینٹدے خود استوارے

Choose the graph of $y = \left(\frac{10}{4}\right)^x$ and state the asymptote

$$f(13) = 1.4e^{0.25(13)} = \dots$$

- A. 12.388
 B. 23.370
 C. 35.156
 D. 619378.749

با سخن رام لبراء لبراء سبب
 با سخن رام لبراء لبراء سبب



$$a = \frac{10}{4} > 1$$

ذاللہہ گزائیں
 خط استوارے صور

$$y = b$$

و صنایع (بیو) لذال مختہ لکھا، بی صور (X)
 و ملی صور د لذال استوارے



Question 10

$$r = 4 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^x$$

A



B



C



نیڈ جبکہ صور B دذال استوارے میں باقاعدہ (0,4)

$a = \frac{1}{6} < 1 \rightarrow$ function decreasing

الدلل استوارے میں
 : اکی صور ہے اور ہے اک سفر نہیں کیں

میر جبکہ ?
 f(0) ?

$$f(0) = 4 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^0 = 4(1) = 4$$

Question 9

Section 8

Given the function $f(x) = 1.4e^{0.25x}$ find $f(13)$ to the nearest thousandth

A. 12.388

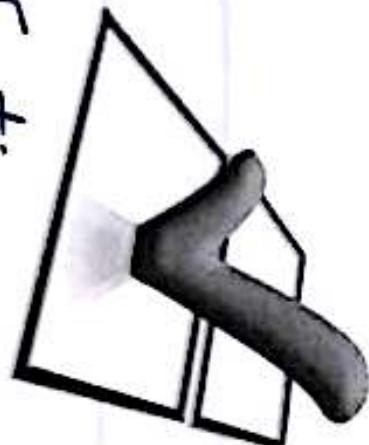
B. 23.370

C. 35.156

D. 619378.749

Write the equivalent of the following function $y = \log_x$

- A. $y = 7^x$
 B. $x = 7^y$
 C. $x = 7 \log_7$
 D. $y = 7 \log_7$



Assessment

Mathematics: Lesson 30

5.3 Logarithmic function

المطلب: مراجعة المراحل أولاً كم

Question 2

Find the domain of $y = \log x$

- A. All real numbers
 B. All positive real numbers
 C. All reals greater than one
 D. All reals less than zero

$$\rightarrow a=1, \text{ موجب}, b=0$$

لذا ينبع منه

$$\text{domain} = (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$= (0, \infty)$$

كل الأعداد الموجبة

Question 3

Find the range of $y = \log(x) + 2$

- A. $[1, \infty)$
 B. $[2, \infty)$
 C. $(2, \infty)$
 D. $(-\infty, \infty)$

لديه ميل

$$(-\infty, \infty)$$

لكل العدال اللوغاريتمي

(8)

Question 4

Use the properties of logarithms to find the exact value of the expression. Do not use a calculator. $\log_2 14 \cdot \log_8 7$

- A. 1
 B. 2
 C. 14
 D. 7

إسْتَخْرَاجُ مِنْ خَصَائِصِ الْمُدْنَارِيَّاتِ
 أَوْ بِهِمْ يَسْتَخْرِجُ مُهْتَاجٌ - (سَبِيلُهُ اسْتَخْرَاجُ الْمُدْنَارِيَّاتِ)

$$\log_2 14 \cdot \log_8 7 = \frac{\log_2 14}{\log_2 8} = \frac{\log_2 14}{\log_2 2^3} = \frac{\log_2 14}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \log_2 7$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \log_2 2 = \frac{2}{3} = 1$$

Question 5

The equation $z = \log_{x+1}(y+1)$ can be written as:

- A. $y = \frac{2}{\log_{x+1} z} - 2$
 B. $y = (x+1)^2 - 1$
 C. $y = 2(x+1) - 1$
 D. $y = \log_{x+1} z - 1$

حَلُّ الْمُسَأَّلَةِ
 $y = (x+1)^2 - 1$

Question 6

Write as the sum and/or difference of logarithms. $\log_8 \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{x^2}$

- A. $\frac{1}{2} \log_8 x - 2 \log_8 x - \log_8 y$
 B. $\log_8 5 - \log_8 x - \log_8 y$
 C. $\frac{1}{2} \log_8 x - 2 \log_8 x - \log_8 y$
 D. $2 \log_8 5 - 2 \log_8 x - \log_8 y$

حَلُّ الْمُسَأَّلَةِ
 $\log_8 \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{x^2}$
 حلٌّ مُكْتَبٌ
 سُلُطٌ $\log_8(2x+1)=3$
 مُؤْلِفٌ الْمُؤْلِفُ
 $2x+1 = 2^3 = 8$
 $2x = 7$
 $x = \frac{7}{2} = 3.5$

Question 7

Solve $\log_2(2x+1)=3$

- A. $x=1$
 B. $x=4$
 C. $x=3$
 D. $x=3.5$

مُؤْلِفٌ الْمُؤْلِفُ
 $2x+1 = 2^3 = 8$

$2x = 7$

$x = \frac{7}{2} = 3.5$

مباريٰ صاوو (الصائميٰ) علی الباب الخامس

①

MATH 101 Mini-Test Sec. 5.1

page 1

1. The inverse function of $f(x) = 2x + 4$ is

A) $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$

B) $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{4}x - 2$

C) $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + 4$

D) $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{4}x + 2$

تَعْبِير الرُّجُور

حل معاوَه

مَعْلُول لِفَرِيزِر

كَالْطَّافِلَةِ (المرصد)

$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow \quad \uparrow \\ x \quad y \end{array}$$

$$X = 2Y + 4$$

$$X - 4 = 2Y$$

$$Y = \frac{X - 4}{2}$$

فَاعْمَلْهُ

لِفَرِيزِر

2. If $f(x)$ is the inverse function of $g(x)$, then

- A) $(gof)(x) = x$ and $(fog)(x) = x$
- B) $(gof)(x) = x$
- C) $(fog)(x) = x$
- D) $(gof)(x) = x$ or $(fog)(x) = x$

$$\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow y = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{4}{2} \\ (f^{-1}(x)) = \frac{1}{2}x - 2 \end{array}$$

3. The inverse function of $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x - 6}$ is

A) $f^{-1}(x) = x^3 - 6$

B) $f^{-1}(x) = x^3 + 6$

C) $f^{-1}(x) = (x - 6)^3$

D) $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x - 6}$

تَعْبِير رُجُور

حل معاوَه

(لِدَرَالِهِ جَنْزِر) بِتَعْبِيرِ لِفَرِيزِر

$$\begin{array}{l} X = \sqrt[3]{y - 6} \\ X^3 = y - 6 \\ y = X^3 + 6 \end{array}$$

4. The inverse function of $f(x) = \sqrt[5]{x - 1}$ is

A) $f^{-1}(x) = x^5 + 1$

B) $f^{-1}(x) = x^5 - 1$

C) $f^{-1}(x) = (x - 1)^5$

D) $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[5]{x + 1}$

تَعْبِير الرُّجُور

رُفع لِدَرَسِ الْمَهْرَهِ كَ

لِدَرَالِهِ جَنْزِرِ خَاصَّ

$$\begin{array}{l} X = \sqrt[5]{y - 1} \\ X^5 = y - 1 \\ y = X^5 + 1 \end{array}$$

5. The inverse of $F = \{(1, 2); (3, 4); (4, 5); (5, 6)\}$ is

نَعْكَس مُرْفَعِ مُقْطَلِ لِزَوْدِ

- A) $F^{-1} = \{(1, 1); (3, 3); (4, 4); (5, 5)\}$
- B) $F^{-1} = \{(1, 6); (3, 2); (4, 1); (5, 4)\}$
- C) $F^{-1} = \{(6, 5); (2, 1); (4, 3); (5, 4)\}$
- D) $F^{-1} = \{(1, 2); (3, 4); (4, 5); (5, 6)\}$

دَالَّهُنْ

أَكِ

$$f(x) = \{ (x, y) \}$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \{ (y, x) \}$$

Choose the correct answers:

t. If $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x$, then $f(-2) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-2} = 3^2 = 9$

- E.** -9

بِالرُّحْمَةِ الْعَاصِمِ

2. Let $f(x) = -(0.02)^x$ be an exponential function, then $f(x)$ is increasing.

- A. Constant
 - B. Decreasing and Increasing
 - C. Decreasing
 - D. Increasing

3. Solve the following equation $x^{\frac{4}{3}} = 16$

- A. $x = \pm 8$
 B. ϕ
 C. $x = 5$
 D. $x = -8$

$$x = (16)^{\frac{3}{4}} = (\pm \sqrt[4]{16})^3 = (\pm 2)^3 = \pm 8$$

بالغوريصة بالذلة لجاسم

او با خصوصیات کمالی

4. Solve the following exponential equation $3^{x+6} = \left(\frac{1}{27}\right)^{x+6}$

- C. $x = 3$

بالعمر فتح بارله مجلس

أولاً المخطوّط = ملائكة

(3)

2

5. If $a > 3, a \neq 4$; $f(x) = (a-3)^{x-3}$, then $f(x)$ is

- A. logarithmic function
 B. linear function
 C. quadratic function
 D. exponential function

الإجابة:

6. Find x such that $11^{x+1} = 121^{11-x}$

- A. 11
 B. -11
 C. $\frac{11}{3}$
 D. $-\frac{11}{3}$

$$\begin{aligned} 11^{x+1} &= (11^2)^{11-x} = 11^{22-2x} \\ x+1 &= 22-2x \quad | \quad 3x = 21 \\ x+1 &= 22-2x \quad | \quad x = 7 \end{aligned}$$

7. Find the domain of $f(x) = 5^{x-1} + 2$

- A. $(-\infty, \infty)$
 B. $(1, \infty)$
 C. $(2, \infty)$
 D. $(0, \infty)$

8. Find the range of $f(x) = 3^{x+4} - 5$

- A. $(-\infty, \infty)$
 B. $(-4, \infty)$
 C. $(-5, \infty)$
 D. $(0, \infty)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{range} = (b, \infty) = (-5, \infty)$$

9. Find y -intercept of the graph of $f(x) = -0.5^x$

- A. 1
 B. -1
 C. 0.5
 D. -0.5

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = -0.5^0 = 1 \\ \text{الإجابة: } &1 \end{aligned}$$

10. Find x -intercept of the graph of $f(x) = 3^x - 9$

- A. -9
 B. does not have x -intercept
 C. 2
 D. 1

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 0 = 3^x - 9 \\ 3^x &= 9 = 3^2 \quad \oplus \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{x = 2}$$

Mini-Test (Section 5.3)

Choose the correct answer (a,b,c or d)

1. Write the equation $w = \log_v u$ in exponential form

(a) $u = w^v$

~~(b) $v = u^w$~~

مُنْسَى

(c) $w = u^v$

(d) $v = u^w$

2. Write the equation $8 = (\frac{1}{2})^{-3}$ in logarithmic form

(a) $8 = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(3)$

~~(b) $-3 = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(8)$~~

(c) $-3 = \log_8(\frac{1}{2})$

(d) $\frac{1}{2} = \log_3(8)$

3. The Logarithm $\log_2(\frac{6x}{y}) = \dots$

~~(a) $\log_2(6x) - \log_2(y)$~~

(b) $\log_2(y) - \log_2(6x)$

لـوـغـارـيـمـ لـمـسـهـ = طـرـحـ الـلـغـارـيـمـ

لـمـعـ نـفـرـاـنـ

(c) $\log_2(6x) + \log_2(y)$

(d) $\log_2(y) + \log_2(6x)$

4. Write the following expression as a single logarithm with coefficient 1.

Assume all variables represents positive real numbers

$$\log_a x + \log_a y - 2 \log_a m = \log_a x + \log_a y - \log_a m^2$$

(a) $\log_a(\frac{xy}{2m})$

(b) $\log_a(\frac{xm^2}{y})$

(c) $\log_a(\frac{m^2y}{x})$

~~(d) $\log_a(\frac{xy}{m^2})$~~

5. The graph of the function $f(x) = \log_2(x - 2) + 3$ is asymptotic to the line

(a) $y = -3$

~~(b) $x = 2$~~

(c) $y = 3$

(d) $x = -2$

$b = -2 \Rightarrow x = 2$

6. The domain of the logarithmic function $f(x) = \log_2(x - 2) + 3$ is

(a) $(0, \infty)$

(b) $[0, \infty)$

(c) $[2, \infty)$

~~(d) $(2, \infty)$~~

$b = 2 - 2$

$x > b$

domain = (b, ∞)

= $(2, \infty)$



Mini-test 5.4

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

مكمل دروس
الجبر والهندسة
الجبرية

1. Solve $3^x = 7$

- a) $x = \ln \frac{7}{3}$
- b) $x = \ln \frac{3}{7}$
- c) $x = \frac{\ln 7}{\ln 3}$
- d) $x = \frac{\ln 3}{\ln 7}$

2. Solve $4^{x-1} = 3^{2x}$

- a) $x = \frac{\ln 4}{\ln 4 - 2\ln 3}$
- b) $x = \frac{\ln 4}{(\ln 4 + 2\ln 3)}$
- c) $x = \frac{\ln 4}{3\ln 4 - 2\ln 3}$
- d) $x = \frac{\ln 4}{\ln 4 - 3\ln 3}$

3. Solve $e^{2x} - 6e^x + 8 = 0$

- a) $x \in (\ln 4, -\ln 2)$
- b) $x \in [\ln 4, \ln 2]$
- c) $x \in (\ln 6, -\ln 2)$
- d) $x \in [\ln 4, \ln 8]$

4. The solution set of $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x = -3$ is.....

- a) $\{\ln 3\}$
- b) $\{\ln 7\}$
- c) $(-\ln 3)$
- d) 0

5. Solve $\log_6(2x+4) = 2$

- a) $x = 16$
- b) $x = 2$
- c) $x = 7$
- d) $x = -4$

6. Solve $\log_3[(x+5)(x-3)] = 2$

- a) $x \in \{7, 9\}$
- b) $x \in \{-6, 4\}$
- c) $x \in \{8, 4\}$
- d) $x \in \{-3, 5\}$

مكمل دروس
الجبر والهندسة
الجبرية

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$$\begin{aligned} 3^x &= 7 \\ \ln 3^x &= \ln 7 \quad \text{أمثلة لـ ln هي} \\ \Rightarrow x \cdot \ln 3 &= \ln 7 \\ \Rightarrow x &= \frac{\ln 7}{\ln 3} \quad \text{أمثلة لـ ln هي} \\ \text{أمثلة} & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{2x} - 6e^x + 8 &= 0 \\ (e^x - 2)(e^x - 4) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^x = 2 & \quad | e^x = 4 \\ \ln e^x = \ln 2 & \quad | \ln e^x = \ln 4 \\ x = \ln 2 & \quad | x = \ln 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x = \ln -3 \quad \text{لـ } \ln \text{ هي}$$

$$2x+4 = 6^2 = 36 \quad | \quad 2x = 32$$

$$(x+5)(x-3) = 3^2 = 9$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 15 - 9 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 24 = 0$$

$$(x+6)(x-4) = 0$$

$$x = -6$$

$$x = 4$$

6

7. The solution set of $\log(x-10) - \log(x-6) = \log 2$ is.....

- a) \emptyset
- b) $\{-7\}$

~~(2)~~
~~(3)~~

$$\log \frac{x-10}{x-6} = \log 2$$

8. The solution set of $\log_8(x+2) + \log_8(x+4) = \log_8 8$ is.....

- a) $\{-6, 0\}$
- b) $\{0\}$
- c) $\{-6\}$
- d) \emptyset

9. The solution set of $\log_2(2x-3) + \log_2(x+1) = 1$ is.....

- a) $\left\{\frac{1+\sqrt{41}}{4}, \frac{1-\sqrt{41}}{4}\right\}$
- b) $\left\{\frac{1+\sqrt{41}}{4}\right\}$
- c) $\left\{\frac{1-\sqrt{41}}{4}\right\}$
- d) \emptyset

10. The solution set of $\log_2(\log_2 x) = 1$ is.....

- a) $\{-6\}$
- b) $\{4\}$
- c) $\{3\}$
- d) \emptyset

7 $\frac{x-10}{x-6} \geq 2$

$x-10 = 2x - 1^2$

$-10 + 1^2 = 2x - x$

~~(2)~~ = x

٤٦

- A. $f^{-1}(x) = x^2 + 6$
 B. $f^{-1}(x) = x^2 - 6$
 C. $f^{-1}(x) = (x - 6)^2$
 D. $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x - 6}$

$$\downarrow \\ f(x) = x^2 + 6$$

معلمات
مترافق
الجذر
 $\sqrt{x} \leftrightarrow x^n$

22. Let $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x$, then $f(-2) = \dots$ is
 A. 5
 B. 25
 C. 25
 D. 0.5

$$= \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{-2} = 5^2 = 25$$

٤٧

Let $f(x) = 3^x$, then $f(x)$ is

- A. Decreasing
 B. Increasing
 C. Constant
 D. Decreasing and Increasing

$$\alpha = 3 > 1$$

٤٨

24. The Logarithmic $\log_2(x, y) = \dots$

لجمع حوانين الممارسة

- A. $\log_2(x) + \log_2(y)$
 B. $\log_2(x) - \log_2(y)$
 C. $\log_2(x) * \log_2(y)$
 D. $\log_2(x), \log_2(y)$

٤٩

37. The function $f(x) = 2^x - 5$ has the horizontal asymptote ...

- A. $x = -5$
 B. $x = 5$
 C. $y = -5$
 D. $y = 5$

$$a = 2, b = -5 \rightarrow y = -5$$

$\Rightarrow \text{range} = (-\infty, b) = (-\infty, -5)$

$$(y = b)$$

٥٠

38. The domain of the function $f(x) = \log_2(2 - x)$ is

- A. $(-\infty, 2)$
 B. $(-\infty, -2)$
 C. $(-\infty, 2]$
 D. $(-\infty, -2]$

$$= \log_2(-x + 2) \Rightarrow \text{domain} = (-\infty, b)$$

$\Rightarrow b = -1$

$$= (-\infty, 2)$$

٥١

39. The function $f(x) = \log_3(x - 2)$ has the vertical asymptote ...

- A. $x = 2$
 B. $x = 3$
 C. $y = 2$
 D. $y = 3$

$$b = -2$$

$$(x = -b)$$

$$x = -(-2) = 2$$

٥٢

40. The solution of $\log_2(x - 2) = 2$ is ...

- A. $x = 6$
 B. $x = 7$
 C. $y = 8$
 D. $y = 9$

$$x - 2 = 2^2$$

$$x - 2 = 4 \Rightarrow (x = 6)$$

لحلحلة

علم بالكلمة

chapter ⑤

page 16

Mock-Exam Periodic II

25. Write the equation $a = \log_b(c)$ in exponential form.

- A. $c = b^a$
- B. $d = c^a$
- C. $e = a^d$
- D. $d = a^c$

$$\Rightarrow d^a = c$$

$$\log_c(d) = a$$

26. The Logarithmic $\log_2(x^2) = \dots$

- A. $\log_2(x) + \log_2(a)$
- B. $a \log_2(x)$
- C. $\log_2(a \cdot x)$
- D. $\log_2(x) \cdot \log_2(a)$

ما يحاجج من المطارات

27. $\log_3(\sqrt{3}) = \dots$

- A. $\sqrt{3}$
- B. $3\sqrt{3}$
- C. $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \log_3 3$
- D. $\frac{1}{3}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \log_3 3$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

الجواب

المطارات

28. The domain of the function $f(x) = \log_3(x)$ is...

- A. $(0, \infty)$
- B. $(-\infty, \infty)$
- C. $(0, \frac{1}{3})$
- D. $(\frac{1}{3}, \infty)$

ما يحاجج من المطارات

29. Solve: $3^{-1(x-4)} = 27^{(6-x)}$

- A. $x = 3$
- B. $x = 5$
- C. $x = 7$
- D. $x = 9$

$$= (3^5)^{6-x}$$

$$= 3^{5(6-x)}$$

$$= 3^{30-5x}$$

$$= 3^{x+4}$$

$$= 3^{x+4}$$

ما يحاجج من المطارات (جميعها)
ما يحاجج من المطارات (بعضها)
بالذات، ما يحاجج من المطارات
النحو، صعب جداً في المطارات

30. Solve: $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{|x+1|} = 16^{(x-1)}$

- A. $x = 0$
- B. $x = 1$
- C. $x = -1$
- D. $x = -\frac{2}{5}$

$$\begin{aligned} -x-6 &= 18-3x \\ 2 &= 2 \\ -x-6 &= 9x-9 \\ -5x &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

من المفترض أن x لا يساوي

وذلك لأن x هو العدد الذي

يتحقق مطارات (يجعل المطر نافذة)

Mock-Exam Periodic II

9

page 17

31. The solution set of $\log_2 \left(\frac{3x-7}{x-4} \right) = 3$ is

A. $\left\{ \frac{5}{3}, 5 \right\}$

B. $\left\{ \frac{4}{3}, 5 \right\}$

C. $\left\{ \frac{3}{4}, 5 \right\}$

D. $\left\{ \frac{4}{3}, \frac{3}{4} \right\}$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{بالنحو على مسأله محرر لغدار منزهية} \\ \text{الى محرر ااسيه} \end{array}$$

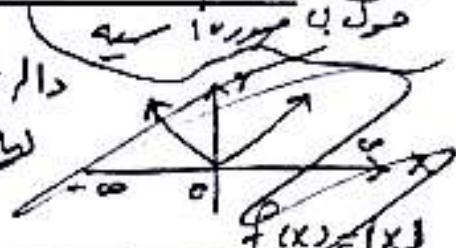
2. The solution set of $7 \ln x = 28$ is
 A. $\{e\}$
 B. $\{e^2\}$
 C. $\{e^3\}$
 D. $\{e^4\}$

$$\ln x = \frac{2\pi}{7} = 2$$

$$\log x = 2 \Rightarrow x = e^2$$

- ~~3. The function $y = |x|$ is~~

 - ~~A. increasing on $(-\infty, 0]$ and decreasing on $[0, \infty)$~~
 - ~~B. decreasing on $(-\infty, 0]$ and increasing on $[0, \infty)$~~
 - ~~C. increasing on $(-\infty, 0]$ and constant on $[0, \infty)$~~
 - ~~D. constant on $(-\infty, 0]$ and decreasing on $[0, \infty)$~~



- ~~34.~~ The solution set of the equation $e^{2x} - 4e^x + 3 = 0$ is
 A. $\{0, \ln(3)\}$
 B. $\{1, \ln(3)\}$
 C. $\{-1, \ln(3)\}$
 D. $\{-1, 1\ln(3)\}$

$$e^x = y \quad \text{يمثل}$$

$$(y-1)(y-3) = 0$$

35. Evaluate $\log_{10}(0.1) = \dots$

 - 0
 - 1
 - 1
 - 10

$$= \log_{10}\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) = \overbrace{\log(10)}^{-1} \\ = -1 \cdot (\log_{10}10) = -1$$

جامعة الازهر

$$\text{on } x = \ln 1 = 0$$

36. The range of $y = \frac{1}{x}$ is

$$\text{The function } f(x) = -2x + 5 \text{ is}$$

$a = -2$ $b = 5$

$$\text{range} = (-\infty, b) \\ = (-\infty, 5)$$

$$\ln e^x = x \ln e$$

$\boxed{= x}$

1. The inverse function of $f(x) = \sqrt[5]{x+5}$ is

A. $f^{-1}(x) = x^5 + 5$

~~B. $f^{-1}(x) = x^5 - 5$~~

C. $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[5]{x+5}$

D. $f^{-1}(x) = (x-5)^5$

$$f^{-1}(x) = x^5 - 5$$

2. The graph of the function $f(x) = 4^{(x-2)} - 3$ is asymptotic to the line...

A. $x = -2$

B. $y = -2$

~~C. $y = -3$~~

D. $x = -3$

$$b = -3$$

$$\alpha = 4$$

مترادف

asymptotic $y = b \Rightarrow y = -3$

3. Let $f(x) = (0.3)^x$, then $f(x)$ is

A. Increasing

B. Constant

C. Decreasing and Increasing

~~D. Decreasing~~

$$a = 0.3 < 1 \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ متزايدة}$$

من موالاته اللوغاريتمية

لوجاريتمي لنهائية طرح
لوجاريتمي (نهاية) = جمع

$$4. \text{ The Logarithm } \log_2\left(\frac{2x}{y}\right) = \log_2 2x - \log_2 y$$

A. $1 - \log_2(x) - \log_2(y)$

B. $1 + \log_2(x) + \log_2(y)$

~~C. $1 + \log_2(x) - \log_2(y)$~~

D. $1 - \log_2(x) + \log_2(y)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \log_2 2 + \log_2 x - \log_2 y \\ &= 1 + \log_2 x - \log_2 y \end{aligned}$$

5. The domain of the logarithmic function $f(x) = \log_3(1-x)$ is

A. $x \in (1, \infty)$

~~B. $x \in (-\infty, 1)$~~

C. $x \in (-\infty, 0)$

D. $x \in (0, \infty)$

$$b = 1 , x \text{ موجب}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{domain} = (-\infty, 1)$$

6. The Logarithmic $\log_2(1 - 2\sqrt{2}) = \dots$

بالألف الحاسبة

A. 1

B. 2

C. -1.5

~~D. undefined~~

$$2\sqrt{2} > 1 \text{ لدحض المقدمة}$$

$$(1 - 2\sqrt{2}) < 0 \text{ لدلاع المقدمة}$$

وتصديق

١

بالله الحمد

٧. $\log_2(\sqrt{3}) + \log_2(\sqrt{3}) = \dots$

A. $\log_2(\sqrt{3})$ ✗

B. $\log_2(8)$ ✗

C. $\log_2(\sqrt{6})$ ✗

✗ none of the above

٨. The range of the function $f(x) = \log_{1/2}(x)$ is ..

$$\Rightarrow x > b \Rightarrow b = 0$$

لخط يعبر بغير لذى

A. $(-\infty, \infty)$

B. $(0, \frac{1}{2})$

C. $(\frac{1}{2}, \infty)$

✗ D. $(0, \infty)$

$$\text{range} = (b, \infty)$$

$$= (0, \infty)$$

٩. Solve: $3^{-2x+4} = \left(\frac{1}{27}\right)^{(6-x)}$

بالخطوات بالله الحمد

أو بالخطوات

A. $x = \frac{11}{2}$

$$3^{-(x-4)}$$

B. $x = -\frac{11}{3}$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3^3}\right)^{6-x} = (3^{-3})^{6-x}$$

C. $x = -\frac{11}{2}$

$$3^{-x+4}$$

D. $x = \frac{11}{3}$

$$\Rightarrow 3^{-x+4} = 3^{-18+3x}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} -4x = -22 \\ x = \frac{-22}{-4} = \frac{11}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow -x+4 = -18+3x$$

١٠. The solution set of the equation $e^{2x} - 6e^x + 5 = 0$ is

بالله الحمد

A. $\{1, \ln(5)\}$

$$(e^x - 1)(e^x - 5) = 0$$

B. $\{1, -\ln(5)\}$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

C. $\{-1, -\ln(5)\}$

$$e^x = 1 \quad e^x = 5 \Rightarrow$$

✗ D. $\{0, \ln(5)\}$

$$\begin{aligned} &\ln e^x = \ln 1 \quad \ln e^x = \ln 5 \\ &x = \ln 1 \quad x = \ln 5 \end{aligned}$$

١١. The solution set of $\log_3((x-1)(x-2)+5) = 1$ is

بالله الحمد

✗ A. $\{1, 2\}$

$$(x-1)(x-2)+5 = 5' = 5$$

B. $\{1\}$

$$\hookrightarrow \emptyset$$

C. \emptyset

$$(x-1)(x-2) = 0$$

D. $\{1, 5\}$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ x=1 \quad x=2$$

أو بالخطوات